

# THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE

EDITOR

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## FUSION TICKET.

For President—W. J. BRYAN.

For Vice-President—ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

### State.

For Governor—W. A. POYNTER, Boone.

For Lieut. Governor—E. A. GILBERT, York.

For Secretary of State—C. V. SVOBODA, How.

For Treasurer—S. H. HOWARD, Holt.

For Auditor—THEODORE GRIESS, Clay.

For Attorney-General—W. D. OLDBAM, Buf.

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—P. J. CAREY, Saunders.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—C. F. BECK, Burr.

For Presidential Electors:

FRANK T. RANSOM, Silver Republican, Douglas.

ROBERT OBERFELDER, Democrat, Cheyenne.

L. N. WENFE, Democrat, Lancaster.

JAMES HUGHES, Democrat, Colfax.

JOHN H. FELBER, Populist, Cedar.

WILLIAM H. GARRETT, Populist, Phelps.

W. G. SWAN, Populist, Johnson.

PETER EBBESON, Populist, Howard.

### Congressional.

For Member of Congress Sixth District—WM. NEVILLE, North Platte.

### Senatorial.

For State Senator, Fourteenth District—W. F. HAYWARD.

### County Ticket.

For County Attorney—A. M. MORRISSEY.

For Commissioner of First District—W. E. HALEY.

For Commissioner of Third District—ANDREW F. MADSEN.

Judge Baker's speech here last Saturday was, without doubt, as able a defense of the iniquitous policy of McKinley's administration as any republican could make, and was listened to by a fair-sized audience composed of the adherents of McKinley and Bryan, about equal in number. He failed absolutely to arouse any enthusiasm whatever, even among those who have always affiliated with the republican party. His discussion of the money question showed plainly the weakness of Republican argument, when he declared: "We (the republican party) have coined more silver in the last year than has been coined by all the democratic presidents since the birth of the world, and have kept it on a parity with gold." Within one minute he was charging the fusionists with being advocates of the coinage of dollars worth 53 cents. If Judge Baker and our republican friends are in earnest, why not also be honest and consistent? The time has come when our people are not to be so easily deceived, and we verily believe the weak and misleading argument which is being universally used by republican orators will fail to find lodgment anywhere among the truly representative American voters who intend to exercise their rights of suffrage by voting to perpetuate those principles, near and dear to every lover of human liberty.

Judge Tucker was nominated for county attorney at the republican county convention last week, not that anyone, except the Judge himself, thought that he would be elected, but because no other republican lawyer wanted the nomination. Quite a number of the leading members of the party favored leaving the place blank but the Judge wanted the opportunity to make the race, and, with no other candidate, he could not be refused. The voters have made up their minds to re-elect our present county attorney and the sentiment, even at the republican convention, was very strongly his way. As a leading stockman was heard to say, "I am a republican, but when it comes to the election of a county attorney, I am for the man who will give me the best service in the office and I don't care what ticket he is on." Mr. Morrissey has shown himself to be faithful and able; he has given us good service and we cannot afford to vote against him just because we do not agree in politics. This is almost the universal sentiment among the people. It is a business proposition and the voter will support the man who for the past two years has filled the place with signal ability.

### DIETRICH'S LAMENT.

(This will happen in the private sanctum of the Hastings banker about the 7th of next November:)

My buttons are gone.  
Und a big pile of "mon."  
Und I hain't been elected, yet, neither.  
Der Dutch "trew me down,"  
I behaved like a clown,  
Und I feel like a great, big, stuffed geeter.

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN VERSUS REPUBLICANISM OF TODAY

REPUBLICAN orators are finding the Declaration of Independence quite a stumbling block this fall and their only answer to the Fusionist who suggests that it has always been our national creed is a slur. In his speech in this village last week Judge Baker wanted to know when the Democrats discovered it. Well, Abraham Lincoln discovered it and defended it in his day as the followers of William J. Bryan are defending it today. The DEMOCRAT publishes below extracts from the speeches of Abraham Lincoln, when the slave owners of the south were attempting to discredit that immortal document.

We ask every Republican to read what the father of his party said on the subject of Imperialism, Militarism and Slavery, and then ask himself if the party has not drifted from its moorings.

Republican national platform for 1900—"The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them (the Filipinos) by law."

Lincoln's reply to Republican platform.—(July 10, 1858, Speech at Chicago, Ill.)—Those arguments that are made that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying, that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingship were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because they were better off for being ridden. This is their argument. \* \* \* Turn in whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same serpent.

Franklin M'Veagh, McKinleyite—"The constitution or national policy adopted by thirteen half consolidated, weak, rescued colonies, glad to be able to call their lives their own, cannot be expected to hamper the greatest nation in the world."

Lincoln's reply to Franklin M'Veagh (July 10, 1858, Speech at Chicago, Ill.)—In every way we are better men in the age and race and country in which we live for these (July 4th) celebrations. But after we have done all this we have not yet reached the whole. There is something else connected with it. We have besides these, men—descended by blood from our ancestors—among us, perhaps half of our people, who are not descendants at all of these men; they are men who have come from Europe—German, Irish, French and Scandinavian—men who have come from Europe themselves or whose ancestors have come hither and settled here, finding themselves our equals in all things. If they look back through this history to trace their connection with those days by blood they find they have none. They cannot carry themselves back into that glorious epoch and make themselves feel that they are part of us; but when they look through that old declaration of independence they find that those old men say that "We hold those truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," and then they feel that that moral sentiment, taught in that day, evidences their relation to those men, that it is the father of all moral principle in them and that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood and flesh of the flesh of the men who wrote that declaration, and so they are. That is the electric cord in that declaration that links the hearts of patriotic and liberty-loving men together, that will link those patriotic hearts as long as the love of freedom exists in the minds of men throughout the world.

Lyman Abbott, McKinleyite—"The axiom that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is a baseless assumption."

Lincoln's Reply to Lyman Abbott.—(October 16, 1854—Speech at Philadelphia.)—What I do say is that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. I say this is the leading principle, the sheet-anchor of American republicanism. Our Declaration of Independence says: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." I have quoted so much at this time merely to show that according to our ancient faith, the just powers of the governments are derived from the consent of the governed.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, McKinleyite—"In the right to acquire territory is found the right to govern; and as the right to govern is sovereign and unlimited, the right to govern is a sovereign right and I maintain is not limited in the constitution. I think it must be admitted that the right to govern is sovereign and unlimited. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of some of the governed."

Lincoln's reply to Senator Platt.

(July 10, 1858, Speech at Chicago)—"I should like to know, if, taking this old Declaration of Independence, that declares that all men are equal upon principle and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean the negro, why not another say it does not mean some other man? If that Declaration is not the truth, let us get the statute book in which we find it and tear it out! Who is so bold as to do it? If it is not true, let us tear it out. (Cries of No, No.) Let us stick to it then, let us stand by it! \* \* \* Let us discard all this quibbling about this man or the other man, this race and that race, and the other race being inferior and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding our standard that we have left us! Let us discard all these things and unite as one people throughout this land until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal. \* \* \* I leave you hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that all men are created equal."

New York Tribune, McKinleyite—"It is a favorite notion now to quote the words, 'governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,' as if these embodied a law of application to all inhabitants alike. \* \* \* The Declaration of Independence was a formal notice that the inhabitants of the colonies consented no longer to British Rule."

Lincoln's reply to New York Tribune, (June 23, 1857, Speech at Springfield Ill.)—"The assertion that all men are created equal" was of no practical use in effecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration, not for that, but for future use. Its authors meant it to be—as, thank God, it is now proving itself, a stumbling block to all those who in after times might seek to turn a people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants and they meant, when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack.

Whitelaw Reid, McKinleyite, appealed to the people to—"Resist the crazy extension of the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Lincoln's reply to Whitelaw Reid, (Oct. 15, 1858, Speech at Alton, Ill.)—"I think the authors of that notable instrument intended to include all men but they did not mean to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say that all men were equal in color, intellect, moral development or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what they did consider all men created equal—equal in certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. They said, and this they meant. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society which should be familiar to all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even, though perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people of all colors everywhere."

From the speech of Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, one of the Republican leaders of the house.—From the Congressional Record—"But, Mr. Chairman, if we are compelled to legislate subject to the limitations of the constitution, we cannot, in my judgment, govern the Philippines and Porto Rico so as to secure both their welfare and our own."—Feb. 21.

"I want to say before I conclude, Mr. Chairman, that I am not impressed with the argument that all government is by consent of the governed. That is a proposition that however nicely it looks theoretically we have never adopted in practice in this country. \* \* \* The rule does not apply to republican representative government. \* \* \* Liberty \* \* \* is not the same at all times and in all places."—Ibid.

Lincoln's Reply to Congress man Dalzell.—(October 16, 1854—Speech at Peoria, Ill.)—Little by little, but steadily as man's march to the grave, we have been giving up the old for the new faith. Near eighty years ago we began by declaring that all men are created equal; but now, from that beginning we have run down to the other declaration that for some men to enslave others is a "sacred right of self-government." These principles cannot

stand together. They are as opposite as God and Mammon; and whoever holds to the one must despise the other. When Pettit, in connection with his support of the Nebraska bill, called the Declaration of Independence "a self-evident lie," he only did what consistency and candor required all other Nebraska men to do. Of the forty odd Nebraska senators who sat present and heard him, no one rebuked him. Nor am I apprised that any Nebraska newspaper or any Nebraska orator in the whole nation has ever yet rebuked him. If this had been said among Marion's men, southerners though they were, what would have become of the men who said it? If this had been said to the men who captured Andre, the man who said it would probably have been hung sooner than Andre was. If it had been said in old Independence Hall seventy-eight years ago, the very doorkeeper would have throttled the man and thrust him into the street.

(October 4, 1854—Speech at Springfield, Ill.)—"My distinguished friend says it is an insult to the immigrants of Kansas and Nebraska to suppose that they are not able to govern themselves. We must not slur over a argument of this kind because it happens to tickle the ear. It must be met and answered. I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern himself, but I deny his right to govern any other person without that person's consent."

Rev. P. S. Henson, McKinleyite, in a speech delivered in Chicago, May 7, 1899—"And so today there are those who wave the Declaration of Independence in our faces, and tell us that the thing to do is to deliver over those islands of the archipelago in the east to the people who are their rightful masters; for all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." So wrote Thomas Jefferson. Do you remember that the Lord said to Joshua, "My servant is dead." And so is Thomas Jefferson. I do not believe that Thomas Jefferson was infallible. I believe that a live president in the year of grace, 1899, is just as much of an authority as a president that lived and died 100 years ago. I am no worshiper of a saint just because he is dead. Let the dead bury the dead. As to that hallowed document that declares that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, that is to be literally construed there never was a greater false hood palmed off by the devil upon a credulous world. It is not true of the government of God."

Lincoln's reply to Rev. P. S. Henson (August 15, 1855, Letter to George Robertson.)—"When we were the political slaves of King George, and wanted to be free we called the maxim that 'all men are created equal' a self-evident truth; but now when we have grown fat and have lost all dread of being slaves ourselves, we have become so greedy to be masters that we call the same maxim a 'self-evident lie.' The Fourth of July has not quite dwindled away; it is still a great day—for burning firecrackers."

Lincoln's appeal to the Americans of 1900, October 16, 1854—Speech at Peoria, Ill.—Let us read the Declaration of Independence, and with it the practices and policy which harmonize with it. Let north and south—let all Americans—let all lovers of liberty everywhere join in the great and good work. If we do this we will not only save the union, but we shall have saved it as to make and keep it forever worthy of the saving. We shall have saved it that the succeeding millions of free, happy people, the world over, shall rise up and call us blessed to the latest generations.

Full dinner pails and employment for laboring men at fair wages are two things the Bryanized party regret to see. Such conditions do not make calamity votes—The Republican.

The miners of Pennsylvania receive 75 cents a day. Is that fair wages? The present syndicate administration has raised the price of everything the workman has to buy, but has not raised his wages. Are those conditions conducive to a full dinner pail? We can't see it that way.

It was reported in the papers a short time ago that Mark Hanna was suffering from heart disease. When the returns come in next November it would be well for Mark's friends to have a physician handy as he is liable to receive a blow "that will not kill father"—of the trusts!

## BRYAN A TRUE KING OF MEN.

Special dispatch to the World-Herald.

Greenwood, Nebr., Sept. 14.—Hon. J. R. Sovereign spoke here Wednesday evening at the fusion rally to fully 1,000 people. His arraignment of the syndicate president's policy of imperialism was the best ever heard in this section. Rev. T. W. C. Cheeseman followed in a characteristic address that was interrupted with frequent storms of applause. He said in part:

"In Mr. Bryan we have a man of the Gladstone type. I read the other day a grand eulogy on Gladstone, referring to his pre-eminent moral and religious views. Two great moral qualities stand out conspicuously in the character of Gladstone—honesty and enthusiasm. Even in the blinding heat of controversy his motives were seldom seriously questioned by his most bitter opponents—all because he could not disregard the command of conscience. Even Carlyle, in his interview with Mr. Stead, said: 'Ah, now, what a conscience he has! There never was such a conscience as his. He bows down to it, and obeys it as if it were the very voice of God himself.'"

"Every word of these statements is true of William Jennings Bryan. I hold him to be the greatest moral force American political life has known since Abraham Lincoln stood for freedom against slavery, and union against disintegration. Possibly Mr. Bryan may be mistaken in some of his views. It remains for history to prove. But even his enemies must admit that he is always on the side of conscience. And I would rather follow a man whose conscience is the guiding light of his life and policy than any man who disregards conscience but is intellectually brilliant. A man whose strength is as the strength of ten because his heart is pure, than a man who cares only for selfish considerations, whose 'golden rule' appears to be 'Do as the party wirepullers demand and monopolies declare.' I would rather follow a man who, having seen a 'plain duty' abides by his resolve to champion its cause than one who weakly yields to the tyranny of hydra-headed corporations. Look you! A man with a conscience may make a few mistakes, but a man without a conscience will inevitably bring disaster upon those who trust in him."

"God give us men, a time like this demands Strong minds, brave hearts and ready hands. Men whom the love of office cannot buy. Men who have opinions and a will. Men of honor, men who cannot lie; Men who dare to face the demagogue And damn his treacherous villainy without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public and private thinking."

"I say, I believe Mr. Bryan to be such a man. He is but a human creature, and, therefore, may make mistakes, though our republican friends would not need to use abuse instead of argument if they could find any mistakes in his policy. I believe Mr. Bryan stands today for conscience as against greed and selfishness, and that he has a faculty for executive worth rarely equaled in our countrymen. I read in a recent number of the Chicago Record, an account of Mr. Bryan as a soldier. The writer labored hard to prove that Mr. Bryan does not possess the qualities to make a soldier. The same kind of reasons are urged against him as men urged against Abraham Lincoln. But even this writer admits: 'Once seated at his desk at regimental headquarters, Mr. Bryan was no longer a hesitating, bewildered novice. His natural executive ability applied itself easily and confidently to the consideration and solution of the practical matters which there awaited him.' Yet one of the most constant cries of the republicans is: 'Mr. Bryan has no faculty for executive work.' I hold that Mr. Bryan is a typical American of the highest type. He is democratic—as opposed to aristocratic—to the backbone. He recognizes no class distinctions. We are told that he never even treated a private soldier as an inferior, but knew his men by name, and that he visited every serious case of sickness daily and by his personal sympathy and inspiring buoyancy, which he seemed to impart so easily, he practically won over several cases of malignant typhoid which had been given up because of the hopelessness of the sufferers themselves. This man—the people's man—the man of the people, the man who recognizes human brotherhood, not only when making campaign speeches, but in ordinary life; this man who comes down to us all, touching us all with warm flesh and blood, looking at us out of kindly eyes, carrying our burdens, bearing our sorrows, championing our cause; this is the man whom the great plutocracy of America has resolved must be kept out of the presidency, because he is a dangerous man."

Are you going to enthrone in the president's chair for a second period the man whom the trust magnates and

## Men who shave

know that a good Razor Strop is necessary to keep a keen edge on a razor. In fact it is impossible to keep a razor sharp with a poor strop. We just received a line of the Readyfurness (Ready for use) strops. We believe they are the best made. Come in and examine them.

## QUIGLEY & CHAPMAN

DRUGGISTS

Valentine

Nebraska

the grasping, sordid Mammon-worshipers select? Or are you going to put there the man who is always and every where one of us, absorbed in the passion to do us good? I tell you, friends, there never was a wealthy and aristocratic party yet that did not seek to down those servants of God who came forth with the people's woes upon their hearts and the people's best interests in their sacred keeping. This was the issue between Christ and the wealthy sadducees and hypocritical pharisees. And, therefore, because he drew away many people, they set into operation all their most powerful machinations to achieve his overthrow. Did they succeed? They vilified him, they scourged him, they spat upon him, they crucified him; but His voice sounds throughout the world today, and it has sounded through all the centuries. And with that voice comes the death knell of every tyranny and despotism afflicting the souls or bodies of men. Under the holy symbol of the cross that was to have silenced that voice forever men have gone forth to drive wrong from her throne, tyranny from her sway and iniquity from her empire. They have fought the battles of little children, and weak women and enslaved men. They have taken up the cry of Elliott: "When will thou save the people! O, God of mercy, when? Not kings and lords, but nations! Not thrones and crowns, but men. Flowers of thine heart, O, Lord, are they. Let them not pass like clouds away, Their heritage a sunless day, God save the people!" "That is the cry of our great leader, who, like a noble knight of ancient chivalry, has gone forth to redress human wrongs and woes. He is not sponsored by wealthy trusts and vast corporations but he lives in the hearts of men, of all men whose vote cannot be influenced by money or love of office."

The mere fact that J. Wesley Tucker is an old man and needs the job will not have enough influence upon the voters of our county to bring his vote up to within two hundred of that cast for the present incumbent, A. M. Morrissey, whose administration as county attorney for the last two years meets the approval of every man who places the welfare of our county above party name. The people of Cherry county are business people and will vote to continue a business administration two years longer.

D. R. Bremner, treasurer of the National Biscuit company and a lifelong republican, has formally declared for Bryan. He attributes his change of attitude to McKinley's foreign policy, and says, while he is unable to thoroughly agree with Mr. Bryan on the money question, he believes that imperialism threatens grave dangers and that he is utterly unable to support or vote for a continuance of the policy of the present administration.

I place the philosophy of Franklin against the sordid doctrine of those who would put a price upon the head of an American soldier and justify a war of conquest upon the ground that it will pay. The democratic party is in favor of the expansion of trade. It would extend our trade by every legitimate and peaceful means; but is not willing to make merchandise of human blood.—W. J. Bryan.

For county commissioner of the First District we present a candidate whose acquaintance with the affairs of our county, and whose business ability cannot be equaled by any man in the republican party. Such a man is W. E. Haley, whose triumphant election seems now assured. Vote for Haley, economy and good government.

I save you 20 to 50 per cent. on your insurance and write in the best mutual companies of the state.

J. M. RICE, Agent.